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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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BOMBARDING THE ENEMY

STRUCTURES KNOCKED DOWN WITH SOCIALIST SHOTS.

Roosevelt's Measure Taken—Suggestion for Messrs. Mallock and Others—"Inwards" of an Anarchist's Mind Revealed—Nibblings of Reformers—How Easy It is to Advise.

Ex-Premier Arthur J. Balfour put it correctly. The double-barreled House system is intended as a safeguard against "gusts." Every move that makes against Usurpation is a "Gust." Usurpation, being by this time a rheumatic old body, can not stand draughts. Just now Usurpation is peculiarly sensitive to draughts.

Roosevelt beats the Brooklyn politician, who, fishing for votes from all nationalities, claimed to be German by his maternal grandfather, English by his paternal grandfather, Italian by his maternal grandmother, Hungarian by his paternal grandmother, Bohemian by a maternal uncle, Swedish by a paternal aunt—and Irish—yes, Irish—by his wife. Every nationality, that has at all votes to deliver in America, Roosevelt has been visiting in Europe and slinging taffy at, until now he is declaiming Dutch nursery songs to enraptured Dutch crowds jammed in the Free Church at Amsterdam—all for eventual, if not sooner, consumption in America.

Hearst having called upon President Taft, immediately after declared that "Taft has accomplished more in one year than Roosevelt accomplished in seven." Similarly was it said of a physician under whose treatment quickly died a patient who had lingered long under the treatment of a succession of quacks. If anybody ever "did it" for the Republican party it is President Taft.

Badly cornered were the Insurgent Senators by their Democratic associates in the Senate on April 27. Being told by the Texas Senator Bailey that "no man can claim the protection of a flag and at the same time fire upon it," the Insurgent Senators felt so badly hit that it never occurred to them to hit back with the answer that to claim the protection of a flag and at the same time fire upon it was the habitual practice of the plutocratic Democracy which sails under the colors of "Jeffersonianism."

The Milwaukee "Free Press" of April 20 heartily congratulates Mayor Seidel on his inaugural address. And it adds: "The 'Free Press' could not well do otherwise. In the whole two-column list of recommendations there is not one of importance which this newspaper has not insistently urged for many years past." Pity the "Free Press" does not mention which are the unimportant recommendations that it failed to urge insistently for these many years past. The situation might thereby, perhaps, have been made clearer.

Prof. Mallock and others, on the war path against the Marxian law of value, should not fail to take note of the observation made by a New York headquarters detective on the decline of thefts of watches. He observes that with the increase in popularity of cheap watches the reports of watches stolen by pickpockets has diminished greatly. And he accounts for this as follows: "The same skill and labor is required to get away with a dollar watch as with a hundred dollar one. So when the daps found they were touching well dressed men for imitations they gradually ceased trying for them." Here you have it Messrs. Mallock et al—just as ye claim, it is not true that value depends upon the labor exerted in the production of an article. This pickpockets' experience is well worth all your illustrations about the two hunters one of whom brings down a rabbit, and the other a buck with one day's work.

The "Rev." in the name of the Rev. Dr. George Chalmers Richmond of Philadelphia, stands for "Mustard plaster." Speaking of the Drexel-Gould nuptials the Rev. said: "This arrogant display of plutocratic wealth stirs up the spirit of anarchy in the hearts of our wage earners and toilers who have not tasted a good meal in five years." From this premise two conclusions might flow. One,

that we should have many more such plutocratic displays, in order to stir up the spirit of the wage earners still more, and lead them to establishing a system where no plutocratic class would have the power to keep them for years without tasting a good meal. Or else—and this is the conclusion drawn by the Rev.—we should have fewer such displays, so that the toilers may bear their lack of good meals in patience. This is pain-killing mustard-plastering with a vengeance.

The latest version of Socialist party flim-flam comes from Iowa, the State from which proceeded the move to exclude the Socialist Labor Party from the International Bureau. As will be seen elsewhere in this issue, that party, no longer able even to hold caucus under the law in Mystic, assigned its name to a gathering of Democrats and Republicans, who accepted the name in order to save themselves the trouble of petitioning. The Mystic, Ia., S. P. move is typical of S. P. flim-flammy.

What on earth can have caused John Sandgren, who has developed into a full-fledged Anarchist, to go through the pains of translating the German Anarchist's, Arnold Roller's, work on "Direct Action"? That question will occur to anybody who reads Sandgren's introduction to the translation, now appearing in the columns of the Spokane "Industrial Worker." In the introduction Sandgren refers to "the fact that the English language is extremely poor in treatises" of the kind of Roller's, "while in France and Germany a whole literature [presumably of the kind of Roller's] has grown up." Considering how gigantic the anti-pure and simple physical force Socialist Movement is in Germany and France, a thinking man would justly conclude that the effect of "Direct Action" literature is to expose the folly of the thing; and the larger such literature all the fuller the exposure. One would, therefore, conclude that the "Direct Actionist" in America would rather try some original reasoning and carefully avoid revamping the thoughts of Germans who have produced in their own country results exactly the opposite of what they aimed at. But the Anarchists in America are incapable of originality, and, being Anarchists, are less capable of thinking—hence the Roller's translation.

The sight of the late Marshall Field's estate—\$79,262,658.52—after deduction of all debts, some of which were to his own widow, being reduced to \$76,262,658.52 by the payment of \$3,000,000 taxes on cash legacies, suggests the sight of a huge whale, at some of the fatty excrescences of whom a lot of minnows have nibbled. This nibbling is called "reform"; 'tis this nibbling that is offered as a means to "curb" the capitalist whale, and render it impotent!

Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain wasted his sweetness on the desert air when he advised the students of the University of Kansas to follow the gleam of the classics. As well suggest hilarity to the man lashed by hunger as suggest the classics to a lot of youngsters who are trying to get at food for the stomach without having to sweat with unrequited toil.

The Minneapolis "Evening News" of April 22nd reports a traveler to have registered himself at the Nicolet Hotel in that city as "P. J. Rice, Seidelberg, Wis. (it used to be called Milwaukee)"; and that in explanation the traveler said: "Many of us traveling out of Milwaukee believe the election of the Socialist, Seidel, to the Mayor's office, to be the best advertisement possible for Milwaukee. It shows that our people are independent thinkers, that when we believe that neither of the old parties is giving the city the best administration possible, we aren't afraid to show our displeasure by electing a Socialist."

Republicans must be very poor solvers of conundrums if, indeed, Roosevelt is a conundrum to them. Whom does Roosevelt want as Republican candidate for Governor in this State this year? Why, don't you know? Roosevelt's candidate is Teddy.

A "boom" being a capitalist contrivance with a very flimsy bottom, "boom" bottoms have a bad habit of suddenly and unexpectedly falling out when any weight is rested on them. Now it is the Canada immigration "boom" out of which the bottom has fallen with a

The "Progressive" Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa ["Progressive" is the dignified term given to themselves in the Senate by the element which, in the House, designate themselves by the more rabby term of "Insurgents"] and "Stalwart" Senator Stephen B. Elkins ["Stalwart" is the more aristocratic-sounding title assumed in the Senate by the element which, in the House, take the more democratic appellation of "Cannonites"] had a passage-at-arms on April 21 that made the sparks fly. The sight of the combatants, as revealed by the sparks that flew, suggests the question, Which is the blinder?

The bill before the Senate was the railroad bill, a complicated bit of mechanism behind which the Railroad Interests expect to find shelter from "persecution." As such the "Stalwarts" did battle for the bill; as such it was assailed

clatter. Thousands of persons who left the United States to take up Canadian homesteads, are now reported to be pouring back across the Montana border, without waiting to establish their claims in the yearning North.

Snow and frost in the South have damaged, it is estimated, fully 50 per cent of the cotton crop. Is this cause for sorrow among the Southern cotton growers? Perhaps, for the little fellows. For the big fellows it is cause for rejoicing. It insures a season of high prices, without the expense of ploughing up the "superfluous" crop, as they had to do last year. Thus, by the workings of the "best of all possible systems," the loss of the nation becomes the bonanza of the few.

Once more Mayor Gaynor has deserved well of the people of this city and country. The Mayor's speech—short, deliberate, terse—delivered at the banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, and backed up documentarily, charges William Randolph Hearst with two State prison felonies, forgery and falsification of a public document through his principal paper in this city. Is the charge well founded? There is but one thing for Mr. Hearst to do if the charge, however honestly made, is mistaken. That is to institute criminal libel proceedings against the Mayor, and, in open court, vindicate himself. Long has Mr. Hearst been looked upon by many as a moral ulcer, big with evil to the commonweal. The position that the man's wealth and "cleverness" enable him to hold in the country has long demanded that the Hearst riddle be solved. Mayor Gaynor's speech compels solution.

The Central Trades Union of St. Louis has adopted a resolution to Taft. Is it a resolution calling, in view of the increased cost of living, for higher wages? Is it a resolution calling, in view of the intensification of labor, for a shorter work day? Is it a resolution calling, in view of the injunctioning and molestation of strike pickets, for an even deal with the employer, when labor essays to win these improved conditions for itself? No. It is a resolution calling on Taft not to attend the Cleveland-St. Louis ball game on May 4.

It may not be the decorous thing on the part of Mrs. Emil Seidel, wife of the Social Democratic Mayor of Milwaukee, to figure in court, almost immediately after her husband's election, in proceedings over a row at a meeting of her Sick Benefit Society. That as it may, it lies not in the mouth of the "polite" bourgeois press to gloat over the incident. Let them look at home. "Row" is a mild word to characterize many and many a meeting of our elite societies of Daughters of Revolution, including their hatpin scrap on the 19th.

At Harvard University, Prof. W. M. Wheeler delivered a lecture in which the reason for the fall of ancient Greece and Rome is stated to have been "the mosquito, which introduced malaria from Egypt and Asia." What the professor actually accomplished is to give an object lesson of the reason why "Universities" and "Professors" are being more and more sneered at—the former as the Dismal Swamps, the latter as the deadly mosquitoes bred by the swamp to dig out the people's brains.

WHICH IS THE BLINDER?

by the "Progressives." In the midst of the fray "Stalwart" Elkins, aiming to render the contrivance more perfect for the purposes of its construction, supported an amendment the purport of which was the silent repeal of the Anti-Trust Law. "Progressive" Cummins rose, drew sword, and the clash was on.

To "Stalwart" Elkins' assertion that the amendment was in protection of the rights of the people, "Progressive" Cummins made answer by quoting Horace Mann to the effect that a people, once stirred up, will in the first instance work their will in an orderly, peaceful revolution in political affairs, but, if they find no redress from their servants in office, then "they will write their passions and vengeful desires all over the institutions of our country and they will write them in characters so tremendous and so terrific that not only he who runs may read,

but he who reads may run." And yet, despite this inspiration-full whack upon the shield of the "Stalwart," the "Insurgent" urged that "the people of this country are not insisting upon equality of conditions; they are willing to suffer the disparity which fortune puts upon them. They are willing to go poor while others may go rich; they are willing to live in hovels while others live in palaces, and they make no complaint," and he urged this alleged state of things as an argument why the "Stalwarts" should not repeal the Anti-Trust Law. Whereupon "Stalwart" Elkins parried the thrust with his shield by briefly reasserting that "the amendment protects fully the rights of the people."

Which is the blinder—"Stalwart" or "Progressive"?

MAY DAY

A Villanelle.

The giant stirs tho' iron bound,
His breath goes deep, his thoughts wax bold,
For fragrant spring swells o'er the ground.

For laughing May with blossoms crowned
Drives Winter from the wood and wold;
The giant stirs tho' iron bound.

Those who the chains about him wound
Prophetic hear their requiem tolled,
For fragrant spring swells o'er the ground.

Now are the fields in new-green gown-ed,
The sun does lavish priceless gold;
The giant stirs tho' iron bound.

Thruout the Winter days he frowned
But now he feels no longer old,
For fragrant spring swells o'er the ground.

The earth was dead, now round and round,
New burning life is aureoled;
The giant stirs tho' iron bound,
For fragrant spring swells o'er the ground.

—Alexander Ralph.

LAKE SEAMEN STICK OUT

Determined Spirit of Strikers to Beat Carriers.

Chicago, April 26.—The Great Lakes Seamen are conducting their strike against the Lake Carriers' Association with a remarkable and persistent energy. "No swerving, the fight must be won!" is their motto, and this spirit is being carried out to the letter. The strikers are encouraged to hope for success in the fact that former strike-breakers are finding the "welfare" system of the bosses so gallingly enslaving that they refuse to act longer as scabs.

The Seamen's Union has just issued a circular letter in which the latest developments in the strike situation are given. It reads as follows:

"Driven to desperation by their inability to secure sufficient strike-breakers to take the places of the sailors, firemen and cooks now on strike, the Board of Directors of the Lake Carriers' Association was called into an unusual session during the week to devise some new move too serious to be handled by the Executive Committee which usually governs that Association.

"It is probable that some plan will be adopted whereby the employers will offer a bonus or extra pay to strike-breakers who will agree to work until the Unions give up and the vicious passport system against which the strike was called is firmly fastened upon the men. The now notorious 'welfare plan' or industrial passport scheme of the Lake Carriers has so disgusted even the strike-breakers who were employed last season that very few of them are returning to the Lakes this Spring. No man who understands this system will work under it.

"Certain it is that the Lake Carriers will be compelled to make some change

in their tactics. Their agents and shipping masters are openly confessing that they are finding it impossible to secure experienced seamen because of the strike and that even inexperienced laborers are hard to get.

"The union men are jubilant at the outlook and are beginning to smile at the prospects. The International Seamen's Union of America has already arranged a strike fund to be used on the Lakes, in addition to the funds already on hand in the treasuries of the Lake District Unions. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has appropriated \$20,000, another \$20,000 has been appropriated by the Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific, the Fishermen's Union of the Pacific has voted \$5,000, and in addition to this a heavy assessment has been voted by the other unions of that district. The entire Atlantic district has also decided to assist financially in the Lake strike by voting an assessment for this year. This now places at the disposal of the Lake District Unions a fund sufficient to carry on the struggle an entire year without looking further for finances.

"It is absolutely certain that no matter what temporary inducements may be offered by the Lake Carriers the seamen will not go back to work until the scab-degrading, liberty-destroying misnamed 'welfare plan' is entirely abolished. The Lake Carriers must give up their attempt to establish serfdom on the Lakes. Until they do that the strike will continue."

SHORT WEIGHT IN 'FRISCO.

Federal Prosecutor Finds Delinquencies in Sugar.

San Francisco, April 25.—Behind closed doors, the United States Grand Jury is probing into the affairs of the Western Sugar Refinery of this city. This company is the Sugar Trust's western branch.

Three weeks ago, Attorney-General Wickersham sent a federal prosecutor and special investigator to this city, Assistant District Attorney Knapp. He was very quiet and secret in his work and it is rather difficult to ascertain just what he has discovered. A few facts, however, have leaked out. There have been "errors" in weighing, one involving over a million pounds and a consequent loss of \$30,000 to the government. Two other "errors" of a like nature were discovered, one involving a loss of \$10,000, and the other a loss of \$5,000 to the government. When these "mistakes" were pointed out to the sugar people, they were immediately made good without objection or comment.

A former weigher at this port states that when possible, the cargo was tested during or after a rain. The more moisture in the sugar, the less duty. The government is said to have lost large sums in this way.

Another thing: the scales on which the weighing is done are private property. The weighing is done on a rising and not on an even beam. It is figured that the government loses the duty on 25,000 pounds per cargo.

Clarence Darrow, self-appointed counsellor to Labor, made a talk in the Labor Council on Friday last, in which he sang the praises of the Milwaukee "victory" and, with more reserve, those of the S. F. Labor administration. What he thought were the essentials of a Labor Party were sincerity, freedom from graft, and good men at the helm. This he characterized as going towards Socialism.

By the by, the Milwaukee situation has been dealt with in the editorial columns of all the local capitalist sheets. Either they have given plain praise or they have said that there was nothing to fear from sane Socialists.

The Exclusion League is dancing hysterically again. This time it is the Hindus. The Chiyu Maru brought several hundreds of these dusky Indians into port last week. There are said to be some ten thousands of them in California. This is probably an exaggerated figure. They are employed for the most part in railroad work. The League urges their exclusion on the ground that they are shiftless and lazy and that hence they are "unprofitable to the employer."

Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford University, made the following statement before the University Assembly: "There is no essential difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties as regards to principles. They are like two hogs, one a large fellow with both feet in the trough, the other a lean restless brute doing his best to get an opening for himself." The learned president should have mentioned the sad-eyed sow that squats in the background and doesn't even get a smell of the garbage.

A. R.

IOWA S. P. FLIM-FLAM.

That Party Abdicates Name in Favor of Union Caucus.

Burlington, Ia., April 24.—The impression has been given out that the recent elections in Mystic, Iowa, resulted in a Socialist, that is, S. P., victory, but this is a mistake. Instead of it being an S. P. victory, it proved the S. P. bankruptcy. What really took place I shall here detail.

A caucus was held by the labor unions of Mystic and nominations were made. The Socialist party was represented in the caucus. When it came to selecting an official designation, the S. P. men said: "Why not use the name of Socialist party?" They stated that they were not going to put a ticket in the field, and since they had official standing on the ballot it would save the job of gathering signatures on petitions. This move on the S. P.'s part was to prevent the fact from leaking out that they were not strong enough to hold a caucus of their own.

Most of the men on the caucus ticket were Democrats and radical Republicans, one is an employer. The business element, almost to a man, voted the ticket. An honest but ignorant young coal miner was the successful candidate. Socialism was never mentioned during the campaign. The former mayor was a coal operator, but he was a temperance fanatic. So the "wets," the "boozers," sellers, and gamblers were very much dissatisfied with his rule. The property holders also blamed the last mayor; their grievance was high taxes. Many tenants were beguiled into voting this ticket when told that the high taxes caused high rents. It can be seen, then, that this was a capitalist ticket, not the remotest hint of a labor issue was heard.

G. H. Fryhoff.

JEWISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION.

Second Annual Convention Opened with Bounding Enthusiasm.

The second annual convention of the Jewish Socialist Labor Federation was opened under brilliant auspices April 29, at Pacific Hall, 200 East Broadway, N. Y. Seventeen delegates are in attendance, representing ten branches.

Pact Signed in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, April 30.—The controversy between the 40,000 union miners and operators of the Pittsburg soft coal district, which has resulted in a month's suspension of mining, was settled late last night. The miners will return to work Monday.

The miners are to receive an advance of 5.55 per cent. The wage matter had not lately been as much of a controversy as the "permissible powder" issue. As to this, it has been arranged that in the twelve mines now using explosives which the state law demands tests are to be made, and it is shown that "permissible powder" produces more slack in coal than the black powder the miners are to receive the difference in pay, based on an average test in each of these mines. If the run of coal is the same, no change is to be made.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY JOINS WORLD PROLETARIAT.

And Observes First of May in Cooper Union—Speeches by Frank Passanno, S. L. P. gubernatorial Candidate, James T. Hunter, and Daniel De Leon—Demonstrative Applause for Labor's International Holiday—Ringing Resolutions Adopted.

The many friends and members of the Socialist Labor Party gathered in Cooper Union May 2 to join in extending fraternal greetings to the world wide working class in observing their common festival, the First of May. It was a night of true international brotherhood, the audience being made up of men and women of all lands, and possessing one feeling in common, proletarian solidarity and a determination to dethrone capitalism. Differently from the usual Cooper Union audiences, the greater portion of which usually depart after the first speaker at a mass meeting has been heard, the crowd which joined with the S. L. P. last night heard out the four speakers, for the chairman, Dr. Levine, must also be put in the speakers' list, he having made a neat opening address. The other speakers were Frank Passanno, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor of the State; James T. Hunter, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People. Every mention of May Day and the workers' common cause was enthusiastically applauded, and the several speakers received personal tributes in this respect. When De Leon was introduced the unanimous acclaim with which he was received was a splendid testimonial to work he has done in the Labor Movement of this country. Just before he spoke the resolutions of the evening were read, and his remarks were directed thereto.

In opening the meeting Chairman Levine struck the keynote when he said that May Day signified the gathering of workingmen throughout the world in anticipation of international proletarian emancipation. "On this day the workers of all lands, China, Japan, Australia, and the other countries are gathered to demand what belongs to them, the full product of their labor, and will not rest content with anything less." After several introductory remarks in which he called attention to the fact that the Socialist Labor Party was the only party that stood on a straight out revolutionary program, and discarded all "reform" baits, Levine presented Frank Passanno as first speaker.

Passanno, without any preliminaries, at once pitched into the heart of his subject by saying, "We are met on this May Day celebration to announce that we are out to organize the workers to gain the world." He pointed out that the Socialist Labor Party is the only political organization that comes equipped with the knowledge how to better the workingman's condition; that the capitalist parties forever leave labor in the lurch. Taking up the tariff and the free trade questions, the speaker aptly remarked that none of these issues changed the conditions of the workingman. He dwelt on the commodity character of the workingman wherever he may be, that he is bought and sold like any other merchandise. Passanno's talk was plain and to the point and he said to his audience: "These statements may not be flattering to you; the capitalist parties are in the habit of patting you on the back, and telling you how 'important' you are, and then they leave you in the rut. The Socialist Labor will not resort to flattery; it tells you these truths in order to wake you up that you may lift yourself out of the category of commodities."

Passanno drew an outline of the conditions surrounding the wage-earner, the competition he is thrown into in the labor market, the reasons therefore, how the bosses take advantage at every turn of the workers' distress and force him to accept terms that allow him just to exist and to multiply. He concluded his talk by asking: "In the face of these conditions, the Socialist Labor Party asks you what you intend to do about it? You must cast your ballots for a party, the Socialist Labor Party, which demands

(Continued on page six.)

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SOME MILWAUKEE S. D. P. HISTORY

Recent Success Viewed from a Different Angle.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 24.—Much has been written about the great "Socialist" victory in Milwaukee. For the benefit of the Weekly People readers I will try to give a sketch of the Social Democratic movement of the last few years in Milwaukee. I will confine myself to newspaper reports and what can be seen by any observant person. In the Weekly People of April 10, first page, last column, these words occur: "thus bearing out the estimate of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress whose estimate of the Milwaukee affair is that it is an incident in the bitter warfare between the Republican factions." On the same page, same issue, last column, the S. D. P. success is also partially attributed to the Republican party being disorganized. Now everybody knows no matter how bitterly they, the capitalists, fight each other, when they see something which they fear they combine pretty quick. A person reading such articles might easily believe that the Social Democratic party took advantage of the split in the Republican party and won a big victory. But let us hark back to the fall election of 1906. In that election there was a factional fight in the Republican party. McGovern, the half-breed candidate for district attorney, did not abide by the decision of the primary election, and therefore ran as Independent Republican. Hence there were four candidates in the field for district attorney, viz., Democrat, Republican, Independent Republican, Social Democrat. Here was a fine opportunity for taking advantage of the factional fight in the Republican ranks. The Social Democratic voters were told of the great importance of the office of District Attorney, it being the most important of all the offices to be filled at that election, etc., etc. But McGovern won out. Thiel, the Social Democrat, ran behind the balance of the ticket; if he would have received the same number of votes as the other candidates on the ticket he would have been elected. It was evident that some split their tickets. The Social Democrats always boasted that they voted the ticket straight. It was therefore given out from Social Democratic headquarters that if it was found out who split their tickets they would be reprimanded. Affairs went quietly, on the surface at least, until the first part of December. Then Thiel and Berger began lambasting each other in the capitalist press. The "Sentinel," stalwart Republican, printed a large cartoon on its front page of Berger and Thiel in each other's hair, and with the title, "Socialism and the True Brotherhood." Berger replied to Thiel in the Milwaukee "Free Press" of December 6, 1906. Berger said: "It's a rule of the Social Democrats to compel candidates to sign resignation papers. Thiel refused to do this. Many Social Democrats who knew of this considered Mr. Thiel's behavior a breach of faith towards the party. Therefore every member who knew of this refusal, cut him."

Now, everybody knew who cut Thiel. While the rank and file were voting for

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
23 City Hall Place, New York.

Thiel the party leaders and some of their friends were voting against Thiel. But this was a good chance for the Social Democrats to win. That story about Thiel refusing to sign resignation papers, looks pretty hazy. I have McGovern's expense account before me for that election. He said it cost him \$16,699.85. Whether the McGovern's large expense account had anything to do with Thiel's refusing to sign resignation papers, and with certain persons in the Social Democratic party voting for McGovern, I couldn't say. Everybody can form their opinion. But in this last election there was no factional fight. I have a list of candidates before me. Mr. Bieff, the Republican candidate, and Mr. Schoenecker, the Democratic candidate, had no opposition at the primaries. That factional fight story of this last election is used to cover up something else.

I will pass on to the judicial election of 1907. The Social Democrats make a big noise about the courts, schools, and voting. In the election of 1907, judges, school directors, and several other offices were to be filled. One would think the Social Democrats would have participated in this election as a matter of course. But the Central Committee voted not to go into the election. Then they took a referendum vote and that was also in favor of not taking part in the election. In justice to some of the Milwaukee workingmen, I must say they kicked pretty hard when they found out they were going to lose their votes. Things were patched up by the Federated Trades Council placing four candidates on the ticket for school board. A person might ask what kind of element are these Milwaukee Socialists? To vote against going into an election of so much importance, that is, from a Social Democratic standpoint.

I had several conversations with a member of the party regarding referendums as they are carried out in that organization. He said they looked suspicious to him. When the county option bill was debated at Madison there was also a discussion whether or not to leave it to a referendum. I will quote from the Milwaukee "Free Press" of April 1, 1909. Possibly Senator Gaylord's highly significant statement had much to do with frustrating any effort to bring the referendum proposition into debate. He said he was entirely familiar with the referendum, as nearly all Social Democratic business was transacted through the initiative and referendum, and he proceeded to give away a Social Democratic secret: "Let me tell you this, if you will let me phrase the question, I can almost guarantee it will carry or not carry as I choose." It sounds like echoes of the Middle Ages when a preacher can say he can almost guarantee whether a question will carry or not carry. What Gaylord said at Madison was no news to me, but I was surprised that he gave the secret away.

When the Social Democrats won the big "victory" this spring there were appointments to make, and among them was the office of Health Commissioner. In the Milwaukee "Free Press" of April 16, 1910, Berger stated why Seidel could not appoint Dr. Bading, the health commissioner of the former administration. Berger said: "We found one case where men were compelled to walk in human filth; that they had complained of this to the health department as many as twenty times and that nothing was done for them. And there were other cases of a like nature." Now put the statement of Mr. Jacob Pankin that "the best residential section occupied mainly by Americans and Germans cast 2,100 votes for Seidel out of a possible 3,000 votes." No wonder they voted for Seidel. The question: What is the matter with the Socialist Party? is discussed by the Socialist party press. I will give them another question: Why the "victory" in Milwaukee?

Free Lance.

"CO-PARTNERSHIP"

Its Failure in England and Canadian Paper's Lament.

By H. B. Simpson.

The "Hamilton Herald," Canada, recently published an editorial lamenting the collapse of the "co-partnership" plan of Sir Christopher Furness to "share the profits" of his shipbuilding plant with the employees. Of course, since the workmen rejected the plan after a year's experiment, it will be impossible for the "Heralds" to point to a "successful solution" of the labor problem as "being worked out in Furness, Whitby, and Company's premises. And thus the "Herald's" lament: The Herald says:—"The reasons given for discontinuing it (the scheme) are hardly satisfactory. No complaint was made that the financial results were not what had been expected. As a matter of fact, the men realized 9 per cent. on their investment during the year of experiment—not so bad, it must be admitted. What the men complain of is that the arrangement did not result in ensuring them continuous employment, and that the profit-sharing plan is hostile to the principle of trade unionism. The first of these reasons is a trivial one."

It is of the utmost importance that a man should have continuous employment for his wages are so low that he can't afford to be out of a job; a lay-off means short rations and often not even that. If my memory serves me right, Sir Christopher Furness promised the men steady jobs along with the profit-sharing scheme on condition that they be good, i. e., abstain from striking. That the partnership was a scheme to break up the unions to which the men belonged or render the union impotent, is shown by the statement: "There had been a succession of strikes which had crippled the firm's business." With its purpose accomplished, the firm would be in a position to crush the men lower than they had been.

If the men had money invested in the firm it would help to buy more labor displacing and skill eliminating machinery, which means more out of works and lower wages.

The Herald further says: "Although this experiment has failed, the Herald believes that the principle at the root of it will yet succeed—the principle of industrial co-operation, under which labor and capital will be indissolubly associated. Now this is an impossibility for the interests of labor and capital are directly opposite. Labor tries to get all it can and capital does likewise, the result is industrial strife. By abolishing the system of production and distribution for profit, industrial co-operation among the workers is a possibility, in fact, inevitable. Not till the workers inaugurate the industrial commonwealth and get the full product of their labor will industrial strife cease."

Fellow workers and comrades, these desirable, in fact, necessary conditions for the workers, will not overtake the world like Halley's comet. Socialism is not a thing whirling around in space or in heaven waiting to land on this earth of ours; it is a growth, and must be fed in its infancy the same as a baby or it will never reach maturity. The only way to feed it is by agitation, education and organization, by getting subscriptions for The People or any other S. L. P. papers, by distributing literature, and by word of mouth agitation in the slave pens and on the platform or soap box. Organize in the S. L. P. and I. W. W. so that the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth will be an absolute certainty. Let's all do our best.

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AUSTRALIAN MINERS BACK

WAGES BOARD WILL "ADJUST" POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

Coal Miners' General Strike Has Proved "Labor" Government's Mailed Fist for Workers—Federal Election Campaign Brings to Surface Illuminating Facts.

Sydney, New South Wales, March 14.—To-day the Northern coal miners went back to work on the same conditions as when they went out 18 weeks ago. The coal barons and the miners' officials had a conference last Friday, when it was decided to return to work to-day. Settlement of the strike was delayed owing to reports that engine drivers who struck with the miners (though members of a different union) were to be victimized. The mine owners could not be so "ungrateful as to discharge the men who had so loyally stood by them when the engine drivers struck." It is understood that the Engine Drivers' Union will look after the 21 victimized men.

The final scene of the conference was like this: On the one side of the room were the mine owners; on the other, the union delegates. Cameron, acting president of the Union, asked the gathering to toast the termination of the strike, which remark was loudly cheered. Cameron continued, "May it be many years before we again resort to a strike in this district, now that this protracted struggle has been ended." Then one of the delegates remarked, with the approval of his mates, "But we're not going to sing, for he's a jolly good fellow!"

"The strike just ended has been pregnant with events which show that the 'Workingman's Paradise' has the mailed fist for the workers on strike the same as countries that aren't 'Paradises.'"

The Miners' Union appealed to the full court regarding the members of the Delegation Board who were fined \$500 or two months' jail. The conviction was upheld, and an appeal to the Supreme Court for a re-trial was denied. Twelve of the Executive that called the strike are now in jail; the thirteenth is too sick to go as yet.

Bowling, Burns and Lewis, the Miners' Union officials who were convicted of "conspiracy" in calling a strike with other unions, were sent to Goulburn Jail in irons, like the vilest felons. On protests being made, the information was given by the State Government that "It was a mistake made by a prison official, who misunderstood the regulations." The government pushes the blame onto some of its lackeys, who, of course, dare not talk back.

The miners having returned to work, the Wages Board will now consider the cause of the strike and give its award. The "Wages Board" is an institution created by the Wages government for the purpose of finding out what it costs to produce and sustain labor power.

The Federal election is now in full swing and the Socialist Labor Party managed to raise the necessary deposits required by law, \$125 for each of the three Senate candidates. It was a struggle to raise the amount, owing to widespread unemployment resulting from the miners' strike, and the probability of losing the \$375, as was done on the two previous occasions.

The "Labor" party has issued its manifesto, which is so long that their own dupes won't be bothered reading it. The class struggle is never mentioned. All the "Labor" party offers to the worker is "a fair and reasonable wage," whatever that may be, and "compulsory military training," known in Europe as "conscription."

The Liberal party, recently in power, passed a conscription act for boys and youths, but the "Labor" party is dissatisfied with that, and offers as one reason why its own candidates should be elected that "We are firm believers in the principle of compulsory military training for defence, sufficiently applied to all able-bodied adults of certain ages, and not restricted to boys and youths, as in the Liberal party's scheme." Great is "Labor" in Australia!

"White Australia" is again thrust to the front as a "fighting plank" for the "preservation of the purity of the Anglo-Saxon race."

A member of the Federal government, Joe Cook, seeking re-election, delivered in a recent speech in Sydney, the usual political clap-trap common to politicians in all countries. "They in Australia had better wages than anywhere else in the world, were better clothed, better housed, and better in almost every way than any nation on the face of the globe."

Here is an extract from the Sydney "Telegraph" of January 31st, which exposes the "betternesses." The case in question came up in the Arbitration Court. The extract reads:

"The evidence of a miner's wife was that her husband in two months earned

The Executioner's Knife

OR

JOAN OF ARC

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

Of the many works of art—poetic, dramatic, pictorial—that have contributed to rescue the fair fame of the Maid of Orleans, radiant heroine of the people, from clerical-political Anathema, this narrative by the great Sue has been the most powerful. So powerful in fact, that the successors of those who hounded the Maid to death, have felt compelled in this century to beatify her in whose blood their predecessors dyed their hands. A most timely work.

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

DISCUSSIONS WHICH WILL BE TAKEN UP AT EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL GATHERING, AT COPENHAGEN.

The eight International Socialist Congress will meet in Copenhagen, Denmark from August 28 to September 3, this year. The sessions will be held at the Concert Palace, Bredgade 28. The International Socialist Bureau announces that, as was done at Stuttgart the local committee (address: Stauning, 22, Romersgade, 22, Copenhagen) will see to lodgings, for escorts to conduct foreign comrades.

Organizations will be admitted to the Congress according to the following rules:

First—All associations which adhere to the essential principles of Socialism; socialisation of the means of production and distribution; international union and action of the workers; conquest of public powers by the proletariat, organized as a class-party;

Second—All the constituted organizations which accept the principle of a class struggle and recognise the necessity for political action (legislative and parliamentary) but do not participate directly in the political movement (International Congress held in Paris 1900).

At its last meeting on November 7, 1909, the Bureau decided on these topics to be taken up at the Congress:

First—Relations between co-operative organizations and the political parties;

Second—The question of unemployment;

Third—Arbitration and disarmament;

Fourth—International results of labor legislation;

Fifth—Organisation of an international manifestation against capital punishment;

Sixth—Line to take up to ensure speedy execution of resolutions passed at international congresses;

Seventh—Organisation of international solidarity.

In explaining these subjects the Bureau says: "No. 1 of the agenda is a proposal that emanated from a debate at the Congress of Stuttgart on the relations between trades-unions and political parties. The co-operative movement is continually developing in certain countries, and our comrades wish to obtain information as to the best way to conduct their young organizations."

"No. 2 of the agenda is a question of the hour. We have just passed through a crisis and the working class is still feeling the reaction of same. The idea of the authors of the proposal was to probe the wound and indicate what remedy could be applied, what was the extent of the unemployment, how the trades-unions, municipal or other funds worked and what was the attitude of public bodies in view of this periodical disaster.

No. 3 raises the question of arbitration and of disarmament. In fact it comprises the whole problem of militarism and especially the question as to how and in what measure, socialist parties and working class organizations can hope to bring the "bourgeoisie" to accept arbitration instead of taking to arms, disarmament instead of sanguinary war.

No. 4 embraces a collection of complex questions and especially the various legislations on social assurance. The authors of this proposition request the participating parties to state the improvement that has been attained in their country in the condition of the working men, by means of the various labor laws in order to decide on the superiority of any other legislative system, without losing sight of the efforts made to arrive at this result.

The discussion of No. 5 is called for on the one hand, by the attitude of czarism, which has got rid of, and is still daily getting rid of its political adversaries by putting them to death, and on the other hand, by the attitude of the small French bourgeoisie, which it thought it could eliminate crime by executing the criminals, at the same time maintaining present economical conditions, a hotbed for the culture of criminality.

No. 6 and 7 are important questions of procedure (a) What position to take in order to speedily execute, for example in case of war threatening, the resolution of Stuttgart? What procedure do the various national secretaries recommend? (b) What is the best mode of collecting help in case of a serious struggle between capital and labor (remember the formidable lock-out of Sweden)?

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

AN ADDRESS delivered by DANIEL DE LEON, under the auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

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PASSIVE RESISTANCE

CONTRIBUTED BY ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE TO LONDON "LABOR LEADER" ON THE OCCASION OF LONDON INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS, 1896.

There is no brighter spot in the long vista of human progress than the international labor movement, with its effort at a realization of the dreams of saints and sages—the true brotherhood of man, and peace between all the so-called "civilized" nations.

But to bring about this era of peace and fraternity something more than speeches and resolutions are required. The time for action has now arrived, and the best and most effective form of action against the existing systems of militarism and dynastic wars is that of passive resistance. The whole power of the aristocratic government of England in the 17th and 18th centuries was unable to overcome the passive resistance of the small and insignificant body of the Quakers, who not only refused to perform military service in any form, but also to take oaths, to pay tithes or church rates, or to conform to those ceremonial observances by which all other classes recognized those who were their rulers and claimed to be their superiors. It is not, however, necessary or advisable to refuse military training. That will some day be useful in defending your own liberties. What is needed is that all organized workers should combine in a solemn promise, in the first place, never to use their arms against such of their fellow-workers who may be peacefully striving to gain their political or social rights; and, in the second place, never to use their arms against any other nation, the workers of which have joined the international movement, except within and in defence of their own country, or in cases where the workers of any country appeal for help against oppressors and tyrants.

I believe some of the German labor organizations have proposed or adopted some such principle; and it seems to me that if in the present International Congress the English workers will use their influence to get some such principle discussed and ultimately accepted, a blow will be struck in the interests of labor and peace which will be more effective than all the reports of philanthropists and philosophers, because it will cut away at the very root of diplomacy and militarism to bring about dynastic wars.

The numerical power of organized labor in all the chief European countries is now so great and is so rapidly growing that by this system of passive resistance in military affairs it would be absolutely irresistible. Let it once be shown that the trained soldier will not

fire upon his fellow countrymen who are assembled for discussion or for combination in defence of their rights, and all attempts at governmental interference with the freedom of meeting and discussion will cease. And let it be further realized that the men who will not fire on their fellow-countrymen are equally pledged not to fire on their fellow-workers of other countries, except in defence of their own hearths and homes or to assist the oppressed of other lands to gain their freedom, and no invasion of the territory of another country will occur, since the rulers will not risk the fiasco of the fraternising of the two armies on the field of battle.

And any compulsion or punishment would be equally impossible. No government can or dare punish the whole body of organized workers, members of which constitute the largest and best portion of the armies. And even if some compulsion or punishment is attempted, surely the workers of to-day, who are everywhere showing that they are not afraid of imprisonment or even of death in defence of their liberties, can do what the small and unpopular body of Quakers did more than a century ago.

At present there may be some difficulty owing to the fact that in many European countries recruits are so young and so often belong to the unorganized ranks of labor that they cannot be depended upon to join in the action of their fellows. But this is a matter that can soon be cured if the principle is once seriously and earnestly adopted. For every worker will bring up his children to look upon the principle of not fighting against his fellow-workers as constituting the very charter of his own liberties as well as his first duty to his own order; and against his home teaching no influence of church, school, or authority will be able to prevail.

My excuse, if one is needed, for venturing to give advice in this matter is my life-long interest in liberty and progress. As a boy I was a disciple and ardent admirer of Robert Owen; and though in middle life, while chiefly engaged in scientific work, I was influenced by the individualistic teaching of Herbert Spencer, I have now returned to my first love, and am a firm advocate of the co-operative commonwealth as giving the best promise of human happiness, and as affording the only prospect of a speedy cure for the terrible evils of existing capitalistic society.

mosphere and sell it by the quart there are some Conservative and Liberal workmen who wouldn't live to vote at the next election.

Better to vote for freedom and fall than vote for slavery and succeed.

Capital law and order means law for the workers at the order of the shirkers.

The "poor heathen" nations worship their idols, the civilized ones their idlers.

There is plenty room at the top—if you mean the top of the head.

Competition brings out the best that is in us, and gives it to the capitalist.

Nobody openly attempts to justify stealing, but most people believe in making a profit. In the first case you take what somebody else has earned, in the second case you take what you have not earned yourself. The distinction is one of the triumphs of civilization.

Most of the advice given to the poor could be followed if they were not poor.

—The New World.

THOUGHTS AND THINGS

By H. S. K.

Passing through the suburban towns of New Jersey one will not infrequently see vine-clad factories surrounded with well-kept grass plots, flowerbeds, and shade trees. "Happy the workers who toil amid such charming surroundings," is the unthinking thought of the ordinary passerby. Yes, unthinking, for, my dear friend, you who make such observation have been fooled by appearances. That vine-clad building is a whited sepulcher, and the waving flowers and grasses are decorations of a living tomb. The vine-clad factory is the modern sweat shop. Within its walls may be seen the women and children of the villages and farms going through the same fierce exploitation that one sees in the grimy sweat shops of the cities.

The other day I had a talk with a Single Taxer who declared that if the principles of Justice and Humanity prevailed to-day, conditions would be better. He had some utopian scheme that he was sure would bring about the reign of Right and Love. This man, like all Single Taxers, is an upholder of the present social system, and when I asked him why he found fault with the fruits of the system he upholds he pronounced me a dogmatic Socialist—"it must be your way or not at all."

I must confess that Socialists are dogmatic, as dogmatic as the principle that two and two make four. We don't look for figs on thistles, nor for Right and Justice as the fruits of a social system founded on Wrong. As things are to-day the capitalist must suck Labor's blood or die. To stand for the bloodsucking system, and then prate against the "Injustice of grinding monopolies" is nothing else than whining. Socialists don't whine. They are organized to overthrow the bloodsucking system. Not until that is done is there any chance for the virtues, Right, Justice, Love, etc.

The agitation being carried on by the S. L. P. among the workers is giving these eyes to see. Let this work of education be intensified. Every effort that we put forth now brings capitalism closer to its grave.

Sentimentalizing about Socialism will not bring it to fruition.

Sounds funny to hear the pure and simple unionist kicking against high prices. Thought he was living in clover—got the idea from hearing his boasts about how the union raised wages. It seems though that they are being out-classed just now—prices are going up much faster than wages.

Some S. P. men will tell you that industrial unionism is already here. When asked where, they answer, "in the building trades, the allied printing trades and among the brewers." As a matter of fact these combinations are about as much industrial unionism as Sam Gompers is S. L. P. Not one of the combinations named is held any closer together than the ordinary Gompers or craft union. For all their "alliedness" they in many ways scab it upon one another.

The S. P. bunch who give utterance to such slush as that quoted above, do it in the interest of Gompersism, whose progeny they are. The stuff is next echoed by the S. P. rank and file, adding to the general mental confusion that exists as to what is really working class economic organization. On the other hand there are a good many workingmen who are sizing up Gompersism, and who, finding it wanting, and seeing the despicable role of A. F. of L. collar-fastener played by the S. P., are the ones to whom, as S. P. Simple Simon wrote to Walling, "the S. P. is become a hissing and a byword."

THE TWO SOCIALIST PARTIES

THE "DIFFERENCES" THAT KEEP THEM APART—EVENTUALLY THE MILITANTS WILL GET TOGETHER.

The beginner in Socialism is at first often puzzled when he learns that there are two parties in the field claiming to be Socialist, and claiming, so far as he can see, one identical aim—the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is quite natural for him at that stage to ask: "Why do not these parties unite?"

Political parties, like most everything else, and more so than many, are the products of certain laws. To these laws their birth and their whole subsequent career act obedient. Some or most of the adherents of a party may not be conscious of the laws that dominate it, yet these laws relentlessly assert themselves.

A political party—that is to say, a bona fide political party—is a child of conviction on the part of those who knowingly set it up, or of the social current that gives it birth, that it alone and none other can accomplish the mission it has set to itself. Such a party, be it enlisted in behalf of or against the things that be, says as clearly as possible: "None other but myself is entitled to the field; I am in the field to overthrow all others; the simple fact of my existence is a denial of the right to live of any other." Where such principles and views do not pervade a political party, it does not deserve the name of such; it is merely an impure clique gotten up for log rolling purposes.

When the "Socialist party" was born everyone of the men who assisted at its birth were aware of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party was already in the field. They knew of its work, its principles and its tactics, and possessing such full knowledge they launched their own party.

They knew that the Socialist Labor Party holds that the route to the emancipation of the working class lies in nothing short of the unconditional surrender of capitalism. They knew that this route runs exclusively along the lines of the class struggle. They knew that the Socialist Labor Party's propaganda is conducted mainly, if not exclusively, among the working class. They knew that our Party builds upon that class, not only because it recognizes in that class alone the class interests that point to the solution of the social problem, but because it perceives that the preponderance, both of quality and quantity, is to be found in that class.

They knew that based upon these principles the S. L. P. pursues a clear-cut, uncompromising, aggressive policy. It says just what it means; it means just what it says; it asks no quarter and grants none; it marches straight to its goal, unswayed by any "short-cut" schemes, all of which its knowledge of social science rejects as mischievous; and, finally, knowing that in the oncoming social storm a compact, well-disciplined body, thoroughly united in object and means, will be found indispensable, it holds its membership to sharp reckoning, tolerating neither anarchy of conduct nor anarchy of thought.

It was knowing all this and yet in spite of it, that men claiming to be Socialists launched the Socialist party. And why? For reasons quite natural. The Socialist Labor Party was of too slow growth for them. They could not see nor understand the necessity for the broad and deep foundation that the Socialist Labor Party is laying, and its successful work in this direction. With their eyes upon superficial appearances, these Socialist party men considered the Socialist Labor Party weak, impotent, hopeless; they imputed this "impotence," "weakness" and "hopelessness" to the Party's external and internal tactics, and consequently they started their party on principles and tactics just the reverse of the S. L. P.

At its start the Socialist party advocated colonization schemes. Put co-operation into immediate effect was the cry. The S. L. P. maintained, and still maintains, that the co-operation aimed at by the Socialist Commonwealth must be a national affair. Socialism can no more be inaugurated without the capture of the government at Washington than could the republic have been established without the overthrow of King George.

The S. L. P. holds that, while economic power is the basis of political power in a social system, and while it therefore urges the workers to establish a social system in which the economic power is in their own hands, the proletariat can not establish such a system unless it operates politically by first wrenching the public powers from the present usurpers. The Socialist party denied this, and proceeded to seek first the undisturbed economic power for the proletariat in the midst of capitalist society. The S. L. P. holds that the capitalist

is an idler, well fed, and sumptuously clad by the worker, who is held in wage slavery. The Socialist party, through its head, its "superb organizer and agitator," and its official organ preached that the capitalist like the wage slave is also a wealth producer.

The S. L. P. shows that it is the class interests of the capitalist class that compels this class to drive the worker into ever deeper misery. The Socialist party ignored all this and traded about Greed as the foe to be combated.

The S. L. P. holds and practices the principle that numbers without clearness and unity of purpose are a source of weakness, not of strength; accordingly, it will have none with it who does not accept its aims and tactics. The S. L. P. will allow no candidate to accept the endorsement of any other political party; nor will it allow to remain in its ranks any member who should accept public office at the hands of a capitalist appointing power. The Socialist party for long rejected this principle. It attempted to be all things to all men. To one it presented one thing, to another the reverse; whatever was wanted it supplied. In its efforts to get the votes the candidates of the Socialist party were permitted to accept, may invite, the endorsement of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Its dickerings with both the old political parties are matters of official record.

The S. L. P. points out that the trades-union movement, which declares that capitalism is for all time, and that the interests of flector and fleeced are one, is unworthy the name of working class organization. When the labor leaders are endeavoring to enforce "harmony" between the capitalist and the worker by leading the latter empty handed up against the galling guns in the hands of the former, the Socialist party lauds it as a "noble waging of the class struggle." For money contributions and promises of votes the Socialist party suppresses all mention of the corruption that springs so naturally from the trades-unionism founded in error.

None but a disgraceful disruption awaits a movement that so conducts itself. The S. L. P. stands on the principle that the revolutionary organization that is to inaugurate Socialism, must, above all, earn the respect of the working class.

Enough is herein given to show that tactical and economic principles of the two keep them apart, although it must be said that in the Socialist party there are not a few who agree with the S. L. P. position.

The days we are living in are the days of strong political pulsations. Two principles are contending for supremacy—the one, now in force, is the principle of the private ownership of the things man needs to work with; it is the principle that to the robbers belong the spoils; it is, in short, the principle of wage slavery that condemns the majority to arduous toil and privation, while a criminal few enjoy luxury in idleness. This principle is the principle of CAPITALISM. The other principle is that he who works may live, and he who does not shall die the death; it is the principle, consequently, that demands the public ownership of the means of production, without which robbery is inevitable; it is the principle of SOCIALISM. The two can not live together. One or the other must bite the dust.

There is only one party that stands squarely and uncompromisingly upon the principle of Socialism, and that demands the unconditional surrender of CAPITAL. All other parties either pointedly uphold capitalism, or wander from the question, or, as in the case of the Socialist party dicker with its political parties, or uphold the Belmont-Gompers style of unionism. There can be no love lost between the Socialist Labor Party and any other. At great political epochs, he who is not right is wrong; there can be no "in between." Eventually, however, all militant Socialists must get together.

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

HE TRIES IT AGAIN The Differences

And Finds That Propaganda Work is as Easy Now as of Yore.

Whenever two or more S. L. P. men get together the talk naturally gets around to some phase of the Socialist, the Labor Movement. Very often this talk will prove to be philosophical or reflective, which is all very well, in its place, and a little at a time.

It must not be forgotten that the S. L. P. is a militant body, having for its purpose the propagating of Socialism. Keeping this in mind ask yourself "Am I doing my duty as a propagandist?" next ask yourself "Is my Branch doing its share of the work of propaganda?"

If you cannot answer the first question in the affirmative, and to your satisfaction, it is up to yourself to make the right answer possible by doing propaganda work. If your Branch is not doing its share towards spreading the light, it is also up to you to see that it takes hold of the work.

When comrades meet, and some one comments on a fine article, or splendid editorial, that appeared in The People, just ask him what he did to give it wider publicity. In other words when comrades meet, let the question be "What are we doing to further the Movement?"

Time was when I got readers for The People, but latterly I got out of the habit, and left it for the younger comrades to do. Sometimes I think that the youngsters of to-day don't do such things as well as we did when I was younger, but be that as it may, I recently undertook to try my hand at sub getting again, and found no difficulty in landing two yearly readers, S. P. men at that.

I have now made up my mind to qualify as one of the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club. That plan of celebrating the Daily People's Tenth Birthday is a very practical one that is sure to have far reaching effects, and every S. L. P. militant should join it.

Let all of us old timers get into harness and show the young fellows how to go about the work of propaganda. Let us cease talking and get down to business. H. S. K.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.	
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In 1896	35,564
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their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1910.

I have not observed men's honesty to
increase with their riches.

—JEFFERSON.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To L. H. Gibson,
Manager National Wholesale Liquor
Dealers' Association of America,
Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sir:—Answering your courteous
letter of the 16th of the current month,
this office should be pleased to receive
from your office such "news, editorial
and special matter bearing upon the
question of Prohibition" as you may be
kind enough to forward. In accepting
your tender we do so, not merely upon
the strength of the French saying that
"whatever is good enough to be given
is good enough to be accepted." Your
statement that "there is a way to deal
with the question (Prohibition) which
agitation has forced as a problem for
solution," renders us positively curious
to ascertain the solution you may pre-
sent. We are intensely curious to ascer-
tain what the solution can be that a
capitalist, that is, a labor-exploiting,
industry can find to an issue raised
against it by other capitalist, that is,
other labor-exploiting interests.

Prohibitionism differs in mask only
from other bourgeois moves. The mask
of a High Tariff is "protection to
Labor"; the mask of Free Trade is
"Labor's breakfast table"; the mask of
Prohibitionism is "a sweet, clean home."
At bottom these movements are one—all
the three gnaw at the entrails of the
proletariat, and thereby render the
homes of the workers ever less "sweet."
The home can not be sweet so long as
the share of Labor in the fruit of its
toil declines, as decline it must under
the present social system. There are
more homes wrecked by the Prohibition-
ist treasurer of the Standard Oil than
by all the saloons of this city and your
city combined. Accordingly, the So-
cialist Labor Party is not taken in by
the mask of the Prohibitionist bourgeois.

On the other hand, we must be free to
confess that neither has our enthusiasm
been kindled by the arguments of the
anti-Prohibitionist Liquor Interests.
Their arguments of "freedom" sound
too specious for consideration. The same
right a man may have to take himself
off the earth he has to get drunk—pro-
vided no ill come to others from his act.
To reel along the streets to the annoy-
ance of others; to soil the thoroughfares
with the consequences of a liquor-over-
laden stomach; perchance to indulge in
the sport of popping shots out of a gun
to the danger of others' life and limbs—
these are frequent consequences of the
"freedom" demanded by the Liquor In-
terests; and the consequences prove the
demand too sweeping to be sound. The
consequences strongly suggest a mask
not unlike that of Protection, Free
Trade and Prohibition—a mask behind
which something else lies ambushed than
that which the mask suggests.

We certainly are curious to be made
acquainted with your solution, and to
impart it to others.

Very sincerely,
EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY A "SOUTH SEA BUBBLE."

A fistful of "Provokers"—the Socialist
party organ of Thomas J. Morgan, Esq.,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, 79
Dearborn street, Chicago, patent business
attended to with neatness and dispatch,
fees pocketed while you wait—just re-
ceived at this office, satisfies one that
"The Provoker" really satisfies "a long
felt want."

Long has the want been felt of a com-
pilation of the fraudulent advertisements
published in the privately owned journal-
istic ventures that go by the collective
name of "the Socialist party press." The
long felt want is beginning to be met

by the "Provoker." It cites the "lying
advertisements" about "\$5,000 to \$7,000
per year earned on ten-acre Florida
farms," while the average income from
farms in Florida is \$119. It cites a ten
column article to boom the stocks of the
"National Co-operative Mercantile Co.,
100,000 shares"; of the "Co-Industrial
Co., 500,000 shares"; of the "National
Dairy Co., 25,000 shares"; and of the
"Educational Press Co.," connected with
which are "the International Floor Pol-
ishing Co., 250,000 shares; the Girard
[Kans.] Airship Co., 20,000,000 shares;
the Girard [Kans.] Food Co.; the Peo-
ple's Wholesale Co-operative Co., 20,000
shares reserved for Socialist [party].
Locals and other enterprises of which
these stock-selling schemes are a type."

It cites the advertisements of one Crook
wherein "Million Dollars in Forty
Weeks" are promised. It cites a many
column boost of "National Committee-
man Kaplan's \$300,000 stock jobbing
scheme." It cites "display-advertisements
in the 'Daily Socialist' April 2,
1910, of the Metropolitan Trust and Sav-
ings Bank, and controlled by City Com-
ptroller Wilson, City Hall, and the West-
ern Trust and Savings Bank," and it
suggests that "Editor-in-Chief Simons'
Intellectual agitation" may be "so safe
and sane as to be worthy of the support
of the Chicago bankers." The "Pro-
voker" cites these and many more such
fishy advertisements, advertisements, all
published in the Chicago "Daily Social-
ist," a paper, "The Provoker" adds, that
the following "comrades" are directors,
editors and managers of: "National
Committeeman Barney Berlyn, President
Board of Directors Carl Strover, Editor-
in-Chief A. M. Simons," etc.

This is a good beginning. 'Tis to be
hoped "The Provoker" will find leisure
enough to turn its searchlight upon the
Girard, Kans., "Appeal to Reason," the
New York "Call," the New York "Vols-
zeitung," and the rest of these "S. P.
Publications." They all need "revel-
ing," and thereby explain the deep ma-
lignant hatred of the S. P.-er for the
S. L. P. man.

In the meantime, and awaiting these
fuller compilations, the question comes,
How can the conclusion be escaped that
the S. P. is a concern to float bogus
schemes whereby to catch suckers with
the bait of "Socialism" and "Comrade,"
a twentieth century "South Sea Bubble"?

DARKENING COUNSEL.

Given a square inch of Castille soap,
says Carlyle in his essay on *Francia* of
Paraguay, to fill a bucket full of soap-
suds is the task of but too many news-
paper writers. If the article "The Truth
About A. F. of L. Conservatism" by
Louis Duchez in "The Call" of the 3rd
of this month, were but five broad col-
umn-fuls of soap-suds, churned from a
bit of soap, it would be bad enough.
But the article is infinitely worse than suds.
It instills false facts and promotive of
false conclusions by means of still false
reasoning.

Left to settle, the suds of the article
in question "precipitate" a sediment that
may be condensed in these words:

"There has been no reaction on the
part of the A. F. of L.; the A. F. of L.
is what it substantially was; while mod-
ern invention and monopoly have invaded
other fields of labor, they left the fields
occupied by the A. F. of L. substantially
untouched; the 'static psychology' of the
A. F. of L. is the psychology dictated
by the 'interests of the dying middle
class'; hence, it follows that what holds
the A. F. of L. together is the psychology
of its original economic interests."

Both the allegations of fact and the
conclusions are erroneous.

Even if it be true that tangible por-
tions of the A. F. of L. still operate with
primitive methods, it is not true that
these portions are the "backbone" of the
organization, or that modern "invention
and monopoly" has not invaded the bulk
of the body. It is idle for the article in
question to set up a general principle,
and immediately proceed to make such
drastic exceptions as the miners and
compositors. The fact is that modern
"invention and monopoly" has invaded
the bulk of the constituencies of the
A. F. of L. Invention and monopoly in-
vaded not mining and composition only;
it invaded also glass-blowing, cigar-mak-
ing, boiler-making, brewing, machinery
making, traction operation, etc., etc., etc.
All these fields—a majority of the fields
occupied by the A. F. of L.—are now run
by up-to-date methods of in-
vention. A. F. of L. constituencies,
that labor upon these fields,
continue to be as "conservative" as those
constituencies that may yet be at the
"middle class" stage. Identical with the
posture of the A. F. of L. is the posture
of the arch-reactionary railway Brother-
hoods, the leading ones of which "inven-
tion and monopoly" has invaded with a
vengeance. Seeing that these Brother-
hoods, along with the A. F. of L. Unions,
at work on fields that are in the grip of
invention and monopoly, as well as those
Unions whose field may still be free from
the grip, join in holding the identical

posture, it is obvious that the continued
immunity, still enjoyed by some, can
not be the cause of A. F. of L.
psychology.

But there is worse in the article in
question than the falseness of its prem-
ises. Vastly more harmful is the meth-
od of its reasoning.

The most mischievous system of rea-
soning is that which attributes causal
powers to secondary or incidental cir-
cumstances. Such reasoning is mischiev-
ous because on the one hand, it tends to
draw attention away from that on which
the eye should be kept riveted, and
which, if well grasped, leads to fruitful
conclusions; and on the other hand, it
draws attention to immaterial matters,
the consideration of which, while it may
tickle the palate of some minds by its
seeming "cleverness," tangles up, con-
fuses thought, and leads to no construc-
tive conclusions.

Truth is that which fits all the facts.
What is that that is found in all the
Unions—within and without the A. F. of
L.—and whether invaded or not by in-
vention and monopoly, which, in the
exact measure that they hold together,
mark them unprogressive and anti-Soc-
ialist? What is that that is found in
all these Unions? It is an INSURANCE
ATTACHMENT, some sick and death
benefit contrivance, of some sort or
other, some treasury towards which dues
have been contributed, and from which
returns are expected in hours of need.
Once dues are contributed towards such
funds, two sentiments are set in motion.
The first is the expectation of eventual
"returns"; the other is the equally if
not more potent dislike of forfeiting the
dues, or rates, paid in. The two senti-
ments operate as two powerful bonds to
hold the membership, even after the
original reasons for joining the Union
may have been abandoned. It goes
without saying that such corrosively
selfish and petty motives can not choose,
on the one hand, but lower the tone of
the Union membership, and, on the other
hand, awaken in the Labor Fakir's
breast a special interest in the organiza-
tion. On the same principle that the
capitalist pets, placed in charge of the
capitalist philanthropic establishments,
are the chief beneficiaries, the Labor
Fakir becomes the chief beneficiary of
such Unions—he has his benefit after
death, and he enjoys his benefit before
death in the shape of his salary. This is
the secret of Boot-and-Shoe-Workers'-
Union Tobin's hysterical efforts for
"high dues and insurance"; this is
the secret of the envious eyes with which
many an A. F. of L. Union looks up at
Gompers's Cigarmakers' Union, the path-
finder in that peculiar "system"; this is
the secret of the strenuous efforts put
forth, as recently described in these col-
umns, by the officialdom of the Typo-
graphical Union to raise the mortuary
fund, and their expectation, as stated in
the "Typographical Journal" for last
February, to kill "secession," provided
the mortuary benefit was adopted;—and
this is the secret of the move, now grow-
ing so popular, on the part of many
capitalist establishments to set up and
enforce an insurance fund among their
employees.

No Union ever is originally formed for
coffin and ambulance purposes. However
in the dark the workers may be on their
class interests and the real mission of
Unionism, when they organize a Union
the act is responsive to the latent pulsa-
tions of the Class Struggle: the act
spells w-a-r, it spells aggression, it is
a move forward, and progressward. The
present psychology of the A.
F. of L. Unions is not the
psychology of the "middle class";
it is not even the psychology of
their birth; the present psychology of
the A. F. of L. has receded back even of
that. The present psychology of A. F.
of L. Unionism is the psychology of
rout—the psychology that causes men to
cling to ambulance wagons and coffins.
It is not Conservatism: it is Retrogres-
sion at full trot.

The article "The Truth About A. F.
of L. Conservatism" is a darkener of
counsel.

CHINA GETTING THERE.

China has had famines before. People
have starved there before. But never,
that history records, have people hun-
gered and a famine raged in its provinces
under the circumstances now holding
away over them, which have finally led
to the vast native uprisings libelously
designated "riots" in the foreign des-
patches.

In the communal form of government,
which China, in common with all other
nations, passed through, hunger no doubt
periodically stalked the land and carried
off its thousands. But then it was that
the crops had failed. Nature's "bounty"
so freely prated about by the ununder-
standing, had resolved itself into what it
really is, nature's obedience of natural
laws. The rains had deluged the ground,
or the sun had parched it, or the blight
had fallen upon it—grain was not to be
had. Then all suffered alike. The com-
mon store was parcelled out in common

as long as it lasted, and each had his
equal share. When it was gone for one,
it was gone for all. There was no such
thing as some members of the tribe
feasting while others pined and fainted.
Much less was there any such thing as
some members reveling on the proceeds
of their brothers' suffering.

In the year of Christianity 1910, how
different! Capitalism with its golden
wand has "changed all that." Now there
rages a famine in Hupeh province. Rice,
the staple food of the people, is low.
Distress is rampant. In Hunan province,
right "next door," rice is plenty. The
starving poor of Hupeh are sent to
Hunan for relief. There the Governor
of Hunan postpones the opening of the
relief stations from March 11, the adver-
tised date, to May 9—nearly two months
—and does so upon the persuasion of the
merchants who are manipulating the rice
market.

Under communism life was first, prop-
erty second. Under capitalism property
is first, life second. Well might Morgan
say of property that "the human mind
stands bewildered in the presence of its
own creation." Only by wrestling with
that bewildering can the human mind
acquire the strength and knowledge nec-
essary to reassert its supremacy over
its creature. China, which is now under-
going, with famine accompaniment, the
performances of a Patten in this country,
is getting there.

WHAT MIKELSON STOOD FOR.

This office has been furnished with a
poster, used at the recent Milwaukee
election. It is as follows:

First line:—M. Mikelson.
Second line:—For Alderman—3th
Ward.

Below that is the picture of the candi-
date, a rather good face, flanked with the
lettering: Social Democratic Candidate.
And below the whole of that—

WHAT I STAND FOR
TRACK ELEVATION IN THE FIFTH
WARD—
PURCHASE OF A PARK FOR THE
FIFTH WARD.

By a Referendum of the 5th Ward
Voters as to Location
A REGULAR OFFICE AT THE AL-
DERMAN'S EXPENSE.
For the Transaction of the Business of
the Ward on Business Principles, Where
Citizens Can Transact Business
WITH THEIR ALDERMAN.

He who would sneer at an army, be-
cause every single one of its human units
is not expert on strategy and holds lan-
guage unlike a general, would be justly
put down as an idiot. No less idiotic
would be the expectation of seeing every
unit of the army using field glasses
scanning the horizon and attending upon
the manoeuvres that the field demands.
Though not exactly idiotic, still it would
be unreasonable, if not irrational, to
look for military men only in the com-
position of an army. An army needs, no
doubt, generals, colonels and soldiers,
but it also needs cooks and nurses, peo-
ple whose function is not military at all,
yet needed for the army's functions. The
bearing of the principle is obvious upon a
political party, however revolutionary
the same may be.

Like an army, a political party can not
consist of militants only engaged ex-
clusively in its political work. Like an
army, a political party has many a sub-
division, each attending to its special
function. In short, like an army, a
political party also has its "nurses" and
"cooks," so to speak. Hence, like an
army, a political party can not be cor-
rectly judged by the functions of its
"nurses" and "cooks," that is, by what
these "stand for"; and, for that very
reason, on the same principle that an
army, into whose councils of war
"cooks" and "nurses" were to be seen
pushing the things they especially "stood
for," would be a thing to laugh at, the
corresponding "nurses" and "cook" things
that some departments of a political
party "stand for" can not figure in bat-
tle without imparting their color to the
whole body. This is obvious with re-
gard to all political parties, however con-
servative; it is all the more obvious with
regard to a political party which, flying
the colors of Socialism, points to a social
revolution as its ultimate goal.

In sight of these obvious facts, prin-
ciples and conclusions, the question
thrown up by what the Milwaukee Social
Democratic 5th Ward candidate for Al-
derman, Mikelson, "stood for" is this—
Is the legislative function of a Mil-
waukee Alderman in the nature of a
"cook" or "nurse" function in an army?
Or is the Milwaukee Social Democracy
itself in the nature of a "cook" and
"nurse" concern?

"PROSPERITY" SMITES THEM HARD

Agua Calientes, Mex., April 25.—The
American Smelting & Refining Co. has
laid off indefinitely more than 300 men
who were exploited in its smelter here.

No explanation is even given for the
reduction of the working force, which
under present conditions will mean un-
told hardship to the men laid off.

TOM WATSON CLIMBS DOWN

I.
["Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine,"
April, 1910.]

Daniel De Leon, you have been as-
sailing me in your paper; and you are
the translator of Herr Bebel's obscene
book, "Woman Under Socialism."
Now, I dare any of you, and
all of you, to come into this magazine
and discuss Socialism. You may have
ten pages a month. I just dare any
of you and all of you to come.
Will you come? I am rubbing my fist
right under your noses, you know.

THOMAS E. WATSON.

II.

[Daily People, April 4, 1910.]

To Thos. E. Watson,
Thomson, Ga.

Sir:—
Your publication—"Watson's Jeffer-
sonian Magazine"—for the current
month, just received, contains a
"dare," addressed to several persons,
myself included. You say: "Daniel De
Leon, you have been assailing me in
your paper; and you are the trans-
lator of Herr Bebel's obscene book,
"Woman Under Socialism." . . .
Now, I dare any of you, and all of you,
to come into this magazine and dis-
cuss Socialism. You may have ten
pages a month. I just dare any and
all of you to come. . . . Will you
come? I am rubbing my fist right
under your noses, you know.—THOS.
E. WATSON."

This thing of "fist-rubbing right
under one's nose" at long and safe dis-
tance may be chivalry, as she is un-
derstood in Thomson; it is not chiv-
alry, as she is understood in the code
to which I was trained, or which So-
cialism promotes. Let's come to
closer quarters.

I accept your "dare" to "come into
your magazine and discuss Socialism."
Determined to allow no time for the
ardor of your "dare" to cool off, and
also in order promptly to test the sin-
cerity of the "dare," I forward to you
within, and registered, the twelve
articles which have appeared in the
Daily People, and the corresponding
Weekly People, in the course of the
last five months, and in which I suc-
cessively and serially join specific is-
sues with you on your objections to
Socialism. If your "dare" is not blus-
ter, and if your fist-rubbing is not
swagger, you will promptly publish
the enclosed articles in your maga-
zine, and in the order of their dates. I
claim for them the ten pages tendered
to me.

Better than an abstract treatment of
Socialism, these articles should meet
your challenge for "a discussion of
Socialism" in your magazine. The
articles take up one by one, in the or-
der in which you attacked them, lead-
ing features of the vast domain of So-
cialism.

"Jacob's Two-Rung Ladder to Non-
sense" and "A Belated Son of Loyalty"
contrast Socialist dialectics with the
dialectics that you ply against Social-
ism. They answer the purpose of two
introductory "rounds."

The other ten articles follow you
into specific subjects:

"Horrible Example of 16 to 1 Men-
tal Training" clinches with you on
your pet subject of "Socialist immor-
ality," incidentally furnishing proof of
the unreliability of your citations
against Socialist writers.

"The Mother Right" makes the fur-
fly of your concept regarding the in-
stitution of marriage.

"Disemboweling Labor" closes with
you on the "blacklist."

Finally, "Watson on Interest," "A
Lesson in English to Tom Watson,"
"Watson and Surplus Value," "Wat-
son and His Duchess," "Duck-in-
Thunder Watson," "Watson on
Crystallized Labor," and "The Secret
of Tom Watson's Irritation," tackle
your assaults on Socialism concerning
the "returns of money," the source of
"value," the source of "profits," the
"materialist foundation of history," the
merchandise status of the wage earner,
the difference between "feudalism" and
"capitalism," the inevitableness of
capitalist breakdown. There still re-
main extensive areas of Socialist
science untouched. They remain un-
touched because you have not yet at-
tempted to "disembowel" them. For
the present the subjects touched upon
by these articles should do. If the po-
sition you take on these subjects is
right, and the position taken in the
above articles is wrong, Socialism
could not stand.

The titles of the last seven articles
might give, in the minds of the unin-
formed, a color of justice to the charge
you make against me that I have been
"assailing" you. Such a charge, com-
ing from you, who, to cite one of many
instances, use the word "Jew" as a

discredit to a man; who seek to make
so personal a matter an argument
against Marx, "a Jew," and Ricardo
"another Jew"; and who go to such
lengths of personal "assault" as to
state three times in your magazine for
December that Engels was a "Jew,"
when the fact is that, for weal or for
woe, Engels was a Jew as much as
you are—from so reckless an assailer
the objection that I have been "assail-
ing" you sounds odd, even if it were
true. But the charge is unwarranted.
If the Editor of a publication is its
owner; if, on top of that, such an Edi-
tor identifies his personality with his
publication so completely as promi-
nently to weave his own name into
the publication's name—"WATSON'S
Jeffersonian Magazine"; and if, on
top of all that, such an Editor con-
tinuously seeks to illustrate his points
with autobiographic sketches, to the
extent of setting up himself, his house-
hold, aye, even his private bed cham-
ber, as specimens,—such an Editor not
only invites, he compels being person-
ally tackled. The very language and
tone of your "dare" obtrude your per-
sonality into the discussion. The
Daily People as the official organ of
the Socialist Labor Party, attacks
principles. In the conflict, men may
not always be ignored: without men
to uphold principles these are vapor,
not worth notice. Only in this sense
have you been, and are you now, grap-
pled with—a proceeding that is all the
more unavoidable in sight of your own
setting up yourself as a specimen. To
ignore a specimen constantly "rubbed
under one's nose" would justify the
charge of "wandering from the ques-
tion." That Socialism never does.

At all points, accordingly, the en-
closed articles come within the re-
quirements of the ethics of a discus-
sion, and meet your "dare."

DANIEL DE LEON.

Editor Daily People.

April 3, 1910.

III.

Thomson, Ga., April 12, 1910.
Daniel De Leon, Esq.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I cannot consider your
manuscript until my series of articles
now running in my magazine is com-
pleted. I am holding your manuscript,
unopened, until that time.

Yours very truly,
(Sig.) THOS. E. WATSON.

IV.

Thomson, Ga., April 20, 1910.
Mr. Daniel De Leon,
New York City,
Dear Sir:—

Having learned through Socialist
sources that you do not represent the
true Socialist doctrine—I cannot see
any benefit from discussion with you
as there would be from such repre-
sentatives as Mr. Debs, or Mr. Charles
Edward Russell or some other of the
most orthodox views therefore I am
returning your matter unopened by
this mail.

Very truly,
(Sig.) THOS. E. WATSON.

Per G.

The King of France, with thirty thou-
sand men,
Marched up the hill, and then, marched
down again.

"BE THYSELF."

"Know thyself" was written over the
portal of the antique world. Over the
portal of the new world, "Be thyself"
shall be written. And the message of
Christ to man was simply, "Be thyself."
That is the secret of Christ. . . .

Jesus moved in a community that al-
lowed the accumulation of private prop-
erty just as ours does, and the gospel
that he preached was not that in such
a community it is an advantage for a man
to live on scanty, unwholesome food; to
wear ragged unwholesome clothes; to
sleep in horrid, unwholesome dwellings;
and a disadvantage for a man to live
under healthy, pleasant, and decent con-
ditions. Such a view would have been
wrong there and then, and would, of
course, be still more wrong now. What
Jesus meant was this: he said to man,
"You have a wonderful personality. De-
velop it; be yourself. Don't imagine that
your perfection lies in accumulating or
possessing external things. Your perfec-
tion is inside of you. If only you could
realize that, you would not want to be
rich. Ordinary riches can be stolen from
a man. Real riches can not. In the
treasury of your soul there are infinitely
precious things that may not be taken
from you."—Soul of Man Under Social-
ism.

Until the workers know Socialism
they are the hopeless victims of Cap-
italism. Spread the light!



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—In spite of
all your talk, I don't see why we men
of America are not free. When all is
said and done, you must admit that we
have no lords that we must knuckle
under to.

UNCLE SAM—Let's see. Must you
and all workers not "knuckle under" to
your bosses from early infancy, or can
you do what you want? Don't they
compel you to sign away the rights the
law gives you for protection from injury
in exchange for a crust? And, further-
more, do you not know that our workers
in America support more lords, princes
and marquises than any European coun-
try? Who are Lady Curzon, the Duchess
of Marlborough, the ex-Marchioness of
Castellane, the Princess of Hatzfeld, the
Comtesse of Campofelice, the Princess of
Cantaquize, the Duchess de Rextrurghie,
and scores of others if not American
women who own our American property,
and whom we, our wives and children
must support with the sweat of our
brows, and who bully us and have caused
us to be clubbed and shot if we strike!

(Pulls B. J. under the pump and ad-
ministers a thorough soaking.) That
much for "equality before the law."
Much good does the absence of lords and
dukes in our constitution do us if prac-
tically they are on our backs! Now go
on with you claims.

B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and quite
crestfallen)—No, thank you. The starch
is taken clean out of my "equality be-
fore the law."

U. S.—Now you may be able to under-
stand what Socialists mean by "classes."
The thing to look at is the material
condition of man. According as his ma-
terial conditions so will his aspirations
and needs be. The men who own huge
capital constitute a class that needs not
work. They can live upon the work
of those who do not own any capital
because without land on, and machinery
with which to labor man cannot ex-
ercise his functions as a worker. Thus
we have two classes: 1. The idle cap-
italist class

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

WHAT OF THE HAVERHILL S. P.?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Many Socialists are jubilant over the Milwaukee victory, forgetting Haverhill and Brockton, Mass. I would like to ask some Massachusetts comrade to write The People the condition of the S. P. in the above-mentioned towns and what they accomplished.

Constant Reader.
Los Angeles, Calif., April 18.

LIGHT WANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While looking at a voting machine a few days ago in the Chicago Election Commissioner's office, which was equipped with a Michigan ticket used in the 1908 Presidential election, I discovered that nine candidates appeared on both the Prohibition and Socialist party tickets.

Whether this is a mistake or a case of fusion I was unable to find out. Possibly some of the Michigan S. L. F. men can throw some light on the subject.

J. Mann.
Chicago, Ill., April 22.

MARK TWAIN AND RUSSIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is worth preserving, in connection with the memory of Mark Twain, that he was a warm friend of the Russian Revolutionary Movement.

About twenty years ago the famous Russian revolutionist and author, Kravchinsky, better known under his nom-de-plume, Stepiak, lectured in America on the Russian Movement. At one of these lectures Mark Twain exclaimed: "If such a brutal government as that of Russia cannot be destroyed otherwise than by dynamite, then thank God there is dynamite!"

B. Reinstein.
Buffalo, N. Y., April 25.

DE LEON IN MANCHESTER, N. H.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Manchester, S. L. P., held a very successful lecture in the City Hall of Manchester, N. H., with Daniel De Leon as speaker; subject, "Some Objections to Socialism." The meeting was well attended. Many came from out of town to hear De Leon, so-called pope, boss, etc.

The rapt attention, coupled with the applause as the speaker clinched his points during his scholarly lecture was highly commented upon in the Manchester Mirror of the following evening issue.

Many Weekly People were disposed of, and literature was sold; also a good collection was taken up. The field is open to reap results.

After the lecture De Leon and other comrades retired to Comrade Wolfe's store and indulged in a general talk and survey of the economic changes to-day. The points brought out in this talk served to further push the Party press and literature of the fighting S. L. P.

Comrades, buckle on your armor; there is a mission to perform. Are you doing your share?

Fred J. Wolfe.
Manchester, N. H., April 26.

THE "RAISE" ON THE N. Y., N. H. AND H.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As regards raises of money wages to the conductors, trainmen and baggage men of this New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad system, the squeeze will now commence. Any organization of men or women working for wages, that recognizes the right of the capitalist to own the plant, kicks itself to pieces when it simply accepts a money wage as righting the wrongs its members must submit to as wage slaves of the capitalist.

Already some of the trainmen are talking about the roadmen getting it "put all over them" by this new schedule; on the question of mileage, for instance. There is to be a reorganization of the train service on a basis of 157 and more miles for a day's work, which will work havoc with the men, and make it possible for the railroad to have many spare men.

A point to understand about this much-advertised raise is this: Before the new schedule, a passenger conductor ran 100 miles for \$3.60, the hours not taken into consideration.

On the new schedule the run will be 157 miles on a basis of ten hours, for \$4.20. So you can easily see this will make a reserve of extra men on the waiting list. The baggage men on trains were simply raised from \$2.40 to \$2.55. Ticket collectors were raised in price, but their snap was done away with; a bulletin was posted yesterday: "There are no more ticket collectors." The conductors must now run more miles, and do the extra work.

The telegraph and towermen are expecting to be called out in the regulation pure-and-simple style.

Railreader.
New Haven, Conn., April 21.

PIERSON TACKLES PORTLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find two subs for Der Arbeiter and eighteen for the Weekly People. These subs were secured during my week's stay in San Francisco. Two street meetings were held there, the first at Post and Fillmore, and the other at Grant avenue and Market. Anderson aided me in the propaganda and, in spite of inclement weather, between us and the Party members who were on hand, we succeeded in disposing of a fairly good supply of pamphlets, and secured one sub to the Weekly People.

Section San Francisco has some good live hustlers, and with the opportunity they have before them there is every reason to believe that ere long they will succeed in building up one of the best Sections of the S. L. P. in the country.

I arrived in Portland Sunday morning in time to attend the Section's meeting. The Portland Swedish members gave their weekly entertainment and dance in Academy Hall last night, at which Berg and I gave short talks, outlining the work of the S. L. P. Two subs were secured for the Weekly People; these will be sent in along with my next report. As Section Portland has decided to have two week's work done here, you can look for a good bunch of new readers from this neck of the woods.

Chas. Pierson.
Portland, Ore., April 18.

COLUMBUS CARMEN GET GOLD BRICK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Recently The People published two articles on the Columbus street car strike. The last one announced the terms of settlement and stated that both sides claimed victory. The matter now seems to be all unsettled. Among the terms of agreement was the taking back of 30 discharged men, which was not complied with. Four of the men are not reinstated. It is further claimed that the company is not holding a neutral attitude toward the Union but is trying to break it up.

In the settlement, the factors that were brought to bear were the business interests; these did not wish to have the city tied up with a strike. On the other hand, a compromise in wage demands was agreed to. The weakness of the union lay in its not being industrial and favoring class conscious political action.

The Socialist party passed resolutions promising support by not riding during the strike, but no report was made suggesting that it be put up to the Mayor to protect the men from strike breakers. This would have been a sane and practical thing to do and an opportune time to impress the necessity of true Socialists administering the government. Then the boards of arbitration would be left without jobs.

It is now announced that Organizer Fay, of the A. F. of L., predicts an immediate strike. An exceptionally opportune time presents itself to win a strike, though the strike breakers be here. Two big shows are billed for April 29th, a Wild West show and a circus are in town. Under such circumstances the trolley men can win quickly. A mass meeting has been called. If it does not result in several conferences being held until the strategic time is passed the A. F. of L. will be entitled to one credit mark against its many sins.

O. F.
Columbus, O., April 27.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTION AND OFFER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Of all the propositions to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Daily People one was conspicuous by its absence, and that is to have at least one file at the headquarters of large Sections for Social-

ists to delve into, when they are in need of being posted on the history of the movement, party, its organ, or even its adversaries!

Yours truly has been for a long time out of the movement, but kept himself informed as to its mutations and outlook, by means of the Daily People only, no other Socialist, or quasi-Socialist paper furnishing such a quantity of data in such a compact form. It therefore stands to reason that other Socialists, who seriously believe in the future of the Labor Movement, could inform themselves from its best exponent, the Daily People, on its history.

From the day of its first issue—ah, me! with what palpitations we kept vigil at the pressroom entrance on that hot night of June 30th! And how far the will-o'-the-wisps of capitalist society's "competencies" have scattered the, at that time, vigilants—from that very first issue yours truly foresaw the importance of keeping a file of the Daily People and went so far, as, not only to collect it for a couple of years, spending or one occasion \$2 on a single missing copy, a good many more dollars on binding every six months issues, but generally took the trouble with the unwieldy volumes. Finding himself however cramped for suitable quarters, he took a heavy lot of volumes down to Brooklyn headquarters, where they were sold by the Section at auction a few times over, netting it a tidy sum.

Being at the present stage of American capitalist prosperity in no condition to spend the necessary four dollars on bindings, I offer to any Section of the Party, or its affiliated Federations, a set of some 3 years' issues of the Daily People, same to be bound by some member, who is a bookbinder, and either kept at that organization's library, or sold at auction to some student of the history of the movement, thus netting the organization something for its trouble.

If I were not cramped for quarters, I would wait for better times and have them bound at my expense; as it is, however, those desiring the set will have to send for it by May 6th, otherwise it will be disposed of, but the sooner the better.

It will take two or three men to take away the lot at one time; if a wagon is to call for it, inform a few days ahead, if in person, inform of the exact day and hour.

Hoping to meet some old-time vigilants at the anniversary affair, which I mean to attend even if I have to walk a few leagues on foot to the place, and swap reminiscences of "Auld Lang Syne," I am, yours for the revolution,

Joseph L. Kaufenhau,
158 Hopkins street, Room 14.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 23.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the price of \$1.50.

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When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

ST. JOHN ON PINKERTONS

IS CHALLENGED TO DEBATE BY WADE R. PARKS.

Mishawaka, Indiana, April 20.—When, on a certain Sunday, about a month ago, I was in Chicago, I had an experience that should be chronicled for the sake of FREE SPEECH and to throw some light on some alleged modern martyrs to the cause of "free speech."

Vincent St. John was announced to speak on the "True Story of Goldfield," under the auspices of the Modern Thought League, room 412 Masonic Temple, 8 p. m. The writer attended the meeting and listened throughout the lecture of over two hours. A large number of the audience, being mere dilettanti in the labor movement, left long before St. John could cover one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the western labor movement.

Although my purpose is not to fully detail what St. John said during his lecture—the incident that I think should be recorded occurring after the lecture—yet he said some things that were startling and unreasonable in the light of the class struggle the world round. And he said other things with no attempt at explanation, which throw a volume of light on the methods of wild cat mining exploits. And of course St. John said many good things exposing some of the scab tactics and the lackey attitude of the A. F. of L. in the Nevada labor troubles. But the most startling feature of his address was the anti-climax which he made in closing.

In concluding St. John discussed the influence of the labor spy and detective in labor troubles and the movement generally. Here follow some of his remarks along this line: "The influence and effect of the Pinkerton or any other kind of a spy in the labor movement or in labor troubles is very small." "There were spies no doubt in the Goldfield unions. One spy was discovered but he was not a Pinkerton. Some Pinkertons came up from Frisco, but we soon found them out, and they were told to leave the camp and they all left. It wouldn't make any difference whether they remained in the camp or not because they were known and all we had to do was to watch them. Never found any Pinkerton advocating any radical measure such as blowing up a mine, killing any one or doing any other unlawful thing that would reflect on the cause of the unions."

He went on to qualify as an expert on detectives as far as organized labor was concerned; told how he had been shadowed for months; and his trials, etc. On one occasion a detective who was supposed according to his testimony to have been out with St. John was asserted by St. John to have been a hundred miles away; that the detective who was detailed to trail St. John and who testified to have done so was simply faking his reports; that the detective simply reported in fake reports and drew his \$5.00 and expenses. To put a stamp of reliability on what he said St. John exposed a graft in the detective business by asserting the operator himself had come to the speaker afterwards and showed St. John how he had worked the Pinkerton Association for his salary and was not on the job at all. This story was recited by St. John to prove that the real detectives grafted the Pinkerton Association for whom they were supposed to operate, and that the operators were easy marks and never meant to do any real harm.

All this was very surprising to the writer, but I busied myself trying to frame a hypothesis to explain the Saint's attitude of speech. Was it to curry favor to the representatives of the several detective agencies who had representatives present at the Modern Thought League? Or did he throw it out as a cue or bait thinking that some one would grab it on the general discussion that was scheduled to follow? Or did St. John, who signed an agreement that his union in the Telluride district would cease violating the law and thereafter be good (admitting as president of a local union in writing, participation of the union in crime) and who has played so spectacular a role at several crises of the history of the W. F. of M. and the I. W. W.,—did St. John really know more than he was relating in his lecture? Were the few "inside" pointers he was handing us but "earnest of the things" that he knew? These and many other questions flitted through my mind in my attempt to establish a hypothesis to explain the reasoning of St. John. At the time I resolved that I would give a careful and full review of the lecture. But what was said during the lecture was of less significance to the writer personally than what happened during the recess after the lecture.

Very shortly after recess had been declared I noticed St. John talking confidentially to a group near the door,—the only exit open to the hall. I quickly

observed that the glances of St. John and the little clique were with rapid succession being cast in my direction and from their general demeanor I knew that I was the topic of conversation of the assembled group at the door.

I proceeded toward the group as much to satisfy their curiosity at close range as to speak to St. John and to make some inquiries as to his personal welfare and to ask some questions uppermost in my mind then.

For the first time in my life St. John refused to shake hands and opened with a volley of militant and "direct action" words. He threatened direct action on the spot. My head should come off as the first and only condition for any consideration for the writer. Grouped with St. John were a number of his clique whose frame of mind I could instantly detect. They were "direct actionists" too,—of the vile slum proletariat order who propose to do foolish things without the power. St. John acted as spokesman and the group listened. A few real disinterested onlookers observed the actions and threats of the bully. St. John was wrought-up over the article I had written about the Spokane Free Speech fight exposing Heslewood. He assailed The People, and branded me as a spy (of the kind who could do no harm presumably) and asserted the Daily People was scabbing it on the Pinkertons (for whom St. John had previously during the lecture expressed great sympathy and charity not to say confidence and faith).

St. John was amidst admiring sympathizers who could see no inconsistency in St. John's professions, speech and actions. The writer was amidst strangers who he believed to be poisoned with prejudice and a blind fanaticism. After St. John warned the writer that he would assail him on the spot with physical force if he said a word to him,—THE SAINT—even after this I had the temerity to remind the Saint that he was one of the professed martyrs to the cause of free speech, and that the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech were paramount to each other. And his attitude was pointed out to be very irregular. St. John was not of the temper of mind to argue any question with the writer, whom he asserted was scabbing it on the Pinkertons with whom he had led us to infer in his lecture to be on friendly terms and for whose activities he had no fears.

No notes were made of the incidents that occurred at the door. And many of the little details of what was done and said have necessarily been omitted. But the writer feels that enough of the details have been recited to show plainly which way the wind is blowing. The writer also feels that it is a duty he owes to the working class and to the cause of truth and justice that the plain facts be given wide publicity, because these small details, showing the want of charity, the presence of bias, prejudice, and the spirit of persecution in private life, help us to understand the doings and sayings of professed labor leaders like St. John, who periodically get themselves flashed into the limelight of the labor movement as martyrs a la carte, free speech, etc., etc.

If the truth were known about the Spokane Free Speech fight fund that was raised through popular appeals what effect it would produce? And is it now too late to ask what was done with the thousands of dollars that the St. John-Heslewood-Wilson coterie of Free Speechers gathered in? Is it too late to ask them why they have not published a list of contributions and expenditures? The writer has reasons to believe that the showing up the financial operations in connection with the Spokane fraud would by far outstretch the Portland strike graft.

St. John assailed the writer for stating that everything was not regular in connection with the Portland I. W. W. strike. St. John at no time was on the ground at Portland. He knew nothing about the facts. The writer was there. He audited the accounts; handled every bill and has the figures showing the receipts and expenditures. Can there be any doubt as to who knows about the Portland situation? Yet, to tell the truth is by Saint John termed scabbing it on the Pinkertons. Let The People tell the truth even about the Saints and Pinkertons.

Believing in the freedom of the press and of free speech, and believing that nothing can so certainly and quickly clear-up the minds of the working class as a general discussion of the labor movement and the history and theory of different organizations, and believing that the educational and organization work that Vincent St. John and William E. Trautmann have placed their stamp of approval upon as "general officers of the I. W. W." has been harmful and

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. G. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.—The position of the S. L. P., as set forth in the answer to Fred J. Boyle in the address "Socialism vs. Anarchy," can hardly be given the sweeping name of "the position of the S. L. P. on a governing body." The function of officers, placed on crowded thoroughfares to prevent blockades and the running over of people, is too subordinate and incidental a function to typify the function of the "governing body" in the Socialist Republic. That function is to administer and regulate production. There is no evidence of the S. L. P. having changed its position on the subject.

F. C., SAN JOSE, CALIF.—The statement about "high initiation fees" charged "by a Union" in your city is too indefinite. The indefiniteness renders the article unacceptable. Specify.

G. S., TACOMA, WASH.—From the promptness and the vehemence of the answer you send to The People of Praina's "An Anti-Socialist Meeting," in which he reported an anti-Socialist address by a Roman Catholic prelate, and which report you censure as untrue, the conclusion is justified that you, who claim to approve of Socialism, must have been at least equally prompt in sending to Roman Catholic publications indignant answers to what must have been known to you were calumnies printed by them against Socialism. The calumnious Roman Catholic publications never published any such refutation from you. They must have suppressed the same. Now, then, in order to give those Roman Catholic papers, which must have suppressed your protests, an example of Christian charity, The People shall be pleased to publish your "Answer" to Praina provided, however, you either yourself (or allow us to) cut out from your answer all the terms that smell of the language with which in the Dark Ages people used to be consigned to the flames by those with whom they disagreed. "Rotten egg"; "filth"; "beast"; "filthy pen." "If you want your eyes scratched out"—such terms do not belong in Twentieth Century discussion. They belong in the anathemas of an age that is gone by, and the return of which Civilization will not allow. Tell us if we may make the pruning, or if you will do so yourself.

D. A., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.—It was not the existence of stereotypers that brought about stereotyping; nor was it the existence of compositors that brought about typesetting. When the development of the trade evolved the necessity for stereotyping, then the stereotyping tools were fashioned, and the appearance of the tool brought on the appearance of the stereotyper. The same with composition. Types appeared first, and their appearance begot the typesetter; later on, the typesetting machine turned up, it revolutionized the trade, and its appearance was followed by the machine compositor. The output determines the outer boundary line of the Local Industrial Union, and, of course, of the National Industrial

wrong, and in violation of well known principles of working class economics and declared tactics for industrial organization by the workers for the purpose of establishing the workers in their rightful place in society.—Believing, in short, that St. John and Trautmann are not truly representing the correct position of the working class, I will here and now challenge them or either of them to a series of debates upon their past positions, the debates to be held in the large cities of the United States under joint auspices whereby each side shall control the conditions of half of the admissions to the said debates.

I also challenge St. John to defend in a series of debates the Spokane Free-Speech Fight.

I also challenge St. John or J. H. Walsh to a series of debates on the Walsh organization tactics in Spokane which were upheld by the organization officials at Chicago.

The writer has been very busy trying to earn his living and this accounts why he has not sooner related the facts herein contained. The writer has not pressed to have any connection with any kind of a labor organization the past year and every advantage seemingly should be with those he hereby challenges to debate, if the arrangements can be made.

Wade R. Parks.

Union also. The membership of the Local Industrial Union would present a chaotic mass, a sort of Spokane Lodging House affair, unable to consider their specific functions. These specific functions are determined by the tools used in the performance of the several functions towards the common output. Hence the tool draws the internal lines of the Local Industrial Union, and these internal lines mark the boundary lines between the Shop and Trade Branches, that is, between the component parts of the Local Industrial Union. The statement that "stereotypers and compositors are already established, not because of a certain tool used, but because of certain work performed"—that statement is not intelligible in this office. Work performed is performed through the tool, and the tool determines the worker's function.

F. G. M., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Propositions of that nature should first be digested by the National Executive Committee, especially when the proposition comes so soon after a general vote on the very subject. The letter has been handed to the National Secretary.

J. P., PHILA., PA.—What you want to do is to arm yourself with a Kodak and a copy of Marx's "Capital"; next, the first time you come across that Single Taxer who claims that "Marx held to the point that the land question is the main thing," you place that copy of Marx's "Capital" before him with the demand that he show where; then get your Kodak ready to take a snapshot of your Single Taxer's facial expression on being called to "deliver the goods." Of course, Marx said nothing of the sort. You will find the Marxian position on land and the erroneous conclusion that superficial Single Taxism falls into, in the recent editorial article "Is Tom Watson an Unconscious Humorist?"—Next question next week.

A. B., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The answer is found both in the context of the article "Jamesism" and of the chapters of Marx from which you cite. The context in each case refers to the material that money is made of. That the coined material does not come wholly under the category of "commodity" is obvious from the circumstance that, the brisker business is, relatively less money is needed. That the coined material does somewhat come under the category of "commodity" transpires from the lower rent (interest) it fetches when plentiful. And this commodity feature is again qualified by the circumstance that the "plentifulness" of money, referred to when interest is low, does not necessarily mean an increase in the volume of the coined metal. The complication arises from the circumstance that money figures, one time, as means of exchange, and then it is merchandise because the value of the metal is the controlling fact; another time money figures as a "debt payer," then it is a creature of law, and then not merchandise but a social fiction is the controlling power.

C. B. L., NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.—The statement that four hours work, 100 days would under Socialism give the worker a yearly income in wealth that, to-day would require \$10,000 to purchase is a conservative one. The process by which to ascertain this is the capabilities of useful labor, provided none is turned, as today they are turned, into useless channels. See on the subject Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism." The subject will be handled more fully by special article.

S. W., PEORIA, ILL.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; D. G. H., SEATTLE, WASH.; T. J. M., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; G. W. O., PITTSBURG, PA.; J. O. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; F. H. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. S. C., CHICAGO, ILL.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CANADA; H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.—Matter received.

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